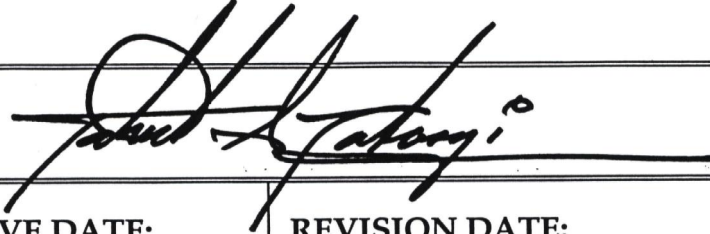


IDAHO STATE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

APPROVED BY:



ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE DATE:

August 1, 1997

REVISION DATE:

October 1, 2003

TITLE: Work Schedule Policy

An **accurate** record of actual hours worked and leave taken must be reported on the payroll time sheet. Time sheets must be submitted to the ISDA Human Resources Office in Boise **by Noon Monday** following the end of the biweekly pay period.

The policy of this state, as declared in Section 67-5326, Idaho Code, shall not restrict the extension of regular work hour schedules on an overtime basis in those activities and duties **where such extension is necessary and authorized**, provided the overtime work performed under such extension is compensated in cash or compensatory time.

Certain state employees are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) as amended and state laws in conformance with FLSA in Section 67-5329, Idaho Code. All employees are subject to Title 67, Chapter 53, and Title 59, Chapter 16, Idaho Code.

State employees are placed in three categories according to Title 67, Chapter 53, and Title 59, Chapter 16, Idaho Code.

- 1) Those classes covered by the FLSA and those sections of state law requiring time-and-a-half to one (1½ : 1) payment for overtime, in either cash or compensatory time.
- 2) Those classes exempt from FLSA by meeting FLSA definitions of Administrative, Executive, or Professional employees and those classes specifically exempt under Section 13(a)(5) of the FLSA, which may receive compensatory time at straight time (1:1) for overtime.
- 3) Those non-classified and classified officers who fall within the category of Department Director, Division Administrator, or the equivalent, who do not qualify for any overtime compensation.

The Division of Human Resources has final authority in determining which classes fall within the FLSA Exempt, Covered, and Non-Covered categories. (Contact ISDA Human resources if you have questions regarding FLSA designation[s].)

Advance Approval from supervisors for leave, overtime worked, and work schedule changes is required in all cases except unplanned personal and family sick leave. In those instances, approval is required upon return to work. Supervisors should let each employee know if they are approved to work emergency overtime and how they are required to notify their supervisor if they do.

Standard Work Week is any 40 hours in a period of 168 consecutive hours starting at 12:01 a.m. Sunday and ending at 12:00 midnight Saturday.

Work Schedules - Standard office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Each supervisor is authorized to change the beginning and ending of daily working hours and/or the hour for lunch to meet special work requirements, handle emergencies, or better serve the public interest.

Work schedules for full-time employees shall be 40 hours per work week including hours worked and all authorized leaves. Work schedules for temporary, seasonal, and part-time employees shall be established on an individual basis and may vary from work week to work week. The supervisor may consider such factors as workload demands, amount and type of available funding, and employee skills when determining work schedules.

Breaks can be structured or unstructured, and are intended to help employees maintain a high level of performance. Breaks are a privilege and are restricted to no more than 15 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes in the afternoon. Guidelines for breaks include:

- 1) Supervisors are authorized to control and set the time for breaks so they are scheduled in a manner that does not disrupt Department business.
- 2) Employees cannot forego breaks in order to leave work early.
- 3) Breaks cannot be used in setting flextime hours, or accumulated for taking time off from work.

Flextime - Employees may request a flexible schedule. Flextime must be approved in advance by the supervisor, since the use of flexible hours may not be compatible with all work operations. In addition, the supervisor is authorized to temporarily change the flextime schedule as necessary to accommodate special work requirements. All work units should ensure that offices serving the public are adequately staffed between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. After working four (4) hours, employees should have an unpaid meal (lunch) break of at least 30 minutes. Flextime does not change the standard workweek. The actual hours worked each day must be reported on the employee's time sheet.

Overtime is considered any hours actually worked in excess of 40 in the normal workweek, and/or any hours actually worked on an officially designated state holiday.

Overtime Administration will be the responsibility of supervisors at all levels. Goals and timetables must be reconciled with budget limitations during the process of approval of overtime and when determining its method of compensation. Employee preference for compensatory time or cash should also be considered, within the restrictions imposed by this policy and Title 67, Chapter 53, and Title 59, Chapter 16, Idaho Code.

Specific requirements for administering overtime are:

- 1) **Authorization/Approval** - Approval from the supervisor is required before an employee is permitted to work overtime or adjust his/her work schedule. The method for required documentation is at the discretion of the supervisor. NOTE: Time worked on a holiday must be approved in advance by the supervisor, as those hours are considered overtime.
- 2) **Controlling/Balancing Overtime** - Although the Department's fixed work week cannot be altered to avoid overtime compensation, an FLSA covered employee's schedule may be altered to avoid accrual of overtime. This is accomplished by changing the days and/or hours an employee works within the same week. Any compensatory time accrued the first week of a bi-weekly pay period may be taken the second week. For FLSA covered employees, compensatory time accrues at the time-and-a-half rate. The time record should indicate all actual hours worked and the number of compensatory hours used.
- 3) **Controlling Compensatory Time** - Federal law limits compensatory time accrual to 240 hours. Supervisors may establish accrual limits less than 240 hours. Each supervisor may, at his/her discretion, permit or require an employee to take compensatory time off at specific times, which will have the least impact on operations. Accrued compensatory time must be taken before vacation leave can be used, provided this does not cause the employee to lose vacation due to state maximum accruals. Accrued compensatory time must be exhausted before a leave without pay begins.

Leave of Absence with Pay such as vacation, sick leave, special leaves, or compensatory time taken is a paid leave of absence from duty with prior approval of the supervisor. The purpose of leave of absence with pay is to help ensure that an employee is paid for 40 hours in a workweek even if he/she is absent from the job for an approved and valid reason. **No employee can use paid leave when it would result in him or her being compensated for more than 40 hours in a workweek.**

Vacation Leave shall not accrue to employees on any kind of leave of absence without pay, suspension without pay, or layoff. A supervisor shall permit an eligible employee to take vacation leave to the extent such leave has been accrued and approved in advance.

Vacation accrual limits are as follows:

Total Credited State Service

Vacation Maximum Accrual

0 - 10, 400 hours	192 hours
10, 400.01 - 20,800 hours	240 hours
20,800.01 - 31,200 hours	288 hours
31,200.01 hours and Above	336 hours

Sick Leave is available to all eligible employees and must not be taken in advance of being earned. Sick leave shall be used only in cases of actual illness or disability or other medical and health reasons necessitating the employee's absence from work, or in situations where the employee's personal attendance is required or desired because of serious illness, disability, or death and funeral in the family.

Medical Appointments - An employee may be allowed up to two (2) hours of medical appointment leave for each occasional appointment (diagnostic in nature) without charge to sick leave for personal or family-member medical, dental, or optical examination or treatment. Ongoing therapy must be taken as sick leave or other accrued leave. To be eligible for medical appointment leave, the employee must report to work the day of the medical appointment, either before or after the appointment. A supervisor may limit the frequency of an employee's use of medical appointment leave. Medical appointment leave should be coded "MDA" on the employee's time record.

Maternity Leave shall be granted under the same conditions and requirements as other compensable and non-compensable leave. Accrued sick leave may be used only during the period of disability. The employee's physician shall be considered the sole authority in determining the disability period insofar as compensable sick leave is concerned.

COMPENSABLE HOURS may include: 1) Holidays, 2) Travel Time, 3) Stand-By Time, 4) Show-Up Time, and 5) Call-Back Time. These are defined as follows:

1) **Holidays** - A holiday is a day of exemption from work in which employees are compensated as if they had actually worked. Employees deemed eligible for benefit status (based on the nature of their appointment) are entitled to holiday pay.

An employee must be in active pay status either the day preceding or the day following a holiday in order to receive holiday pay. A holiday is any day designated by the President of the United States or Governor of Idaho for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday.

Officially designated holidays for State of Idaho employees include:

New Year's Day	January 1 st
Martin Luther King/Human Rights Day	3 rd Monday in January
President's Day	3 rd Monday in February
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4 th
Labor Day	1 st Monday in September
Columbus Day	2 nd Monday in October

Veterans Day
Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day

November 11th
4th Thursday in November
December 25th

(NOTE: If the designated holiday occurs on Saturday, the observance will be the preceding Friday. If it falls on Sunday, the following Monday will be granted.)

An **eligible employee** whose regularly scheduled day off falls on a holiday should receive the regularly scheduled workday closest to the holiday as the holiday. If a full-time employee's schedule is so irregular that a regular workday cannot be determined, the employee shall receive eight (8) hours of holiday pay.

The following example of a possible holiday scenario illustrates two different holiday designations.

Friday, July 3rd

State Designated/Observed Holiday

Saturday, July 4th

Legal/Actual Holiday

An eligible employee who works on **both** the legal/actual holiday and the state-designated/observed holiday will receive *holiday overtime pay* and *holiday pay* only on the state-designated/observed holiday.

An eligible employee who works **only** on the legal/actual holiday (and not the state-designated/observed holiday) will receive holiday overtime pay for hours worked on the legal/actual holiday and will receive *holiday pay* only on the state-designated/observed holiday.

Eligible part-time employees are to receive the benefit of holiday pay; however, the amount received depends upon their type of work schedule. **Part-time holiday pay calculations based on hours submitted the week of the holiday include both hours actually worked and paid leave submitted.** Following are three types of part-time work schedules and corresponding holiday pay formulas:

A) The employee works a standard number of hours on specified days of the week. The employee is paid for the holiday to the extent he/she would have worked had the holiday been a regular workday.

- An employee works 32 hours per week, 8 hours per day, Monday through Thursday. A holiday occurs on Monday. The employee will receive 8 hours holiday pay. If a holiday occurs on Friday the employee should receive Thursday as a holiday.
- An employee works 20 hours per week, 4 hours per day, Monday through Friday. The employee will receive 4 hours holiday pay for each holiday occurring.

B) The employee works a standard number of hours per week, but the hours per day and/or days of the week vary. For calculation purposes the formula is $.2 \times \text{standard number of non-overtime hours worked per week} = \text{holiday pay}$. For example:

- An employee works 32 hours per week. The workload varies so one week the employee may work 8 hours per day for 4 days, and another week the employee may work 5 days with the hours each day varying. When a holiday occurs, this employee will receive 6.4 hours of holiday pay (i.e., $.2 \times 32 \text{ hours} = 6.4 \text{ hours holiday pay}$).

C) The employee works an **irregular number of hours and /or days per week because the hours worked fluctuate with the work volume**. For calculation purposes the formula is $.2 \times \text{non-overtime hours submitted the holiday week} = \text{holiday pay}$.

With this formula, the amount of holiday pay each employee receives will vary according to the individual's work schedule. The amount will also vary from holiday to holiday, depending upon whether the holiday occurs during a slow work period or a peak work period. Following are hours submitted during a holiday week by five different part-time employees and the corresponding holiday pay:

<u>Employee</u>	<u>Hours Submitted</u>	<u>Holiday Pay Hours Due</u>
A	0	0
B	16	3.2
C	34	6.8
D	38	7.6
E	44	8.0*

*4 hours were overtime hours and not part of holiday calculation.

2) **Travel Time** - In general, time spent traveling for the purpose of engaging in official business is counted as hours worked.

The following are **excluded** in the definition of travel time:

- Time spent in ordinary travel between work and home.
- Time spent by an employee during periods of unauthorized travel, compensable, or non-compensable leave.
- Hours accumulated for the convenience of the traveler, such as time spent in travel by indirect routes, stopovers for personal reasons, or leaving earlier and/or returning later than necessary. Excess travel time during working hours must be charged to vacation leave or accrued compensatory time.
- Meal periods.

- Time spent traveling outside the employee's normal work hours when the employee has requested the travel to attend conferences, seminars, meetings, etc., which are not job-related, or are for personal benefit.

3) **Stand-By Time** - Time spent under conditions which prevent the employee from using the time effectively for personal activities and which require the employee to be in a constant state of readiness and able to work at any time. These are considered hours worked.

4) **Show-Up Time** - Employees whose jobs are dependent on workload requirements may be directed not to report to work on a normally scheduled workday. Vacation leave, compensatory time, or leave without pay must be taken for the period employees are directed not to work. If employees are not given such notice and report for work but are then released from duty, they shall receive at least 2 hours pay for show-up time to be compensated as administrative leave at their regular rate of pay.

5) **Call-Back Time** - If an employee is called back by the supervisor to work outside his/her scheduled hours, he or she will be paid at their regular hourly rate. However, if the employee works less than 2 hours, the employee shall receive at least 2 hours pay for call-back time, to be compensated as administrative leave at their regular rate of pay.

NON-COMPENSABLE HOURS include 1) **On-Call Time** and 2) **Leave of Absence Without Pay**, which are defined as follows:

1) **On-Call Time** - Time when an employee is required to wear a pager or similar device, or to leave word at home or with the Department where the employee may be reached if needed to work, and the employee can use the time effectively for personal purposes. On-call time is not compensable.

2) **Leave of Absence Without Pay** - An employee may, at the discretion of the supervisor, be granted leave without pay for a specified length of time when such leave would not adversely affect the operations of the Department. The request must be in writing and must establish reasonable justification for approval. Whether the employee is required to exhaust accrued vacation leave or compensatory time before commencing the leave is determined by the supervisor and the employee.